Codrington, Oliver
(Librarian, Clapham
London, England)

1910

12, VICTORIA ROAD,
CLAPHAM, S.W.

July 12th 1910

Mystikan Sir,

I have been too busy to answering your last letter enclosing a few cuttings of the N. W. Chinese coins for which I am thankful and will keep as you so kindly allow me. But I was anxious still to puzzle out that one which we cannot decide out with the Turki and Manchu on it. and as a friend of mine was going to Paris I thought it a good opportunity to ask him / he is an Arabic Scholar / to show it to M. Barbier who we thought was most likely than anyone we knew to be able to make

it out. My friend was for me Canes and another delayed in going to Paris and only returned yesterday with Sam very ill very no success. Mr. Wolcott could not make out the Inter Legend and does not had Manchu as we do spoil he did. He finds Chinese and Arabic characters but not Manchu. However I don't get despair and some day we make something of it, or perhaps your engineer at Peking may be successful. I daresay you are right in saying Jarkand is Sjatta باركند and Aksu غاصو in Hedin Cairn instead of باركند and اقصو which

Dari Ilkhan coin of Khan - Turk Variation
of Cross and not uncommon on
Oriental coins.
As to your Abagaf?) coin with Nero on
the obverse I can see no reason to doubt
and the Jewellers is as you say quite right
of Abaga. I find that Markoff
in his large Russian Catalogue
of the Imperial Hermitage Museum
Oriental Coins gives on page 462 under
the Class 'Jengiside' which corresponds
with Prof Kaem of S. L. Poets Catalogue.
3 Coins of 'Anonymous Coins' which
correspond ~~I think~~ tentatively to yours. But his gives
no full date on type and no figures of
Coins in this Catalogue so one cannot be
certain — one has Obv. ضرب | الملك لله | قان العادل
Rev. Kalima -
another Obv. ضرب | العادل | قاآن Rev Kalima with 9 [illegible]

I know, partly magical legend. The
third Ln obv سكة ٦٧٥ الملك لله / فان العادل
is Kalina - Neither exactly
corresponding apparently to yours. but
showing that Nuro was a mint name
in the time of the great Kubani -
(Kuntilai a.d. 655. 693. Abaga 663. 681.)
and there is no reason I think why
Abaga should not have struck Coins
there, but like you I have only
seen a specimen of Mongol Coin
with the name. or rather I cannot
quite see this I think I have seen
a specimen like yours but I have no
note of it.

Yours very truly

Corresponding Sec

Royal Numismatic Society
22 Albemarle Street
London

April 6th/10.

My dear Sir,

I am afraid you will think me dilatory in answering your letter of March 6th but the delay was not through carelessness or want of interest in the coins which you were good enough to send me.

The Hsinte Issues are new to me also, except the Cash with Chinese legend and Pao Ti in Manchu which is similar to No. 130 of Bushell's "Coins of the Present Dynasty of China" - The other, bilingual ones, are very puzzling until you reading of the arabic. 5.191 would be correct - They are Silver coins I presume - The Position of Urumtsi is well known (within a little) as it is a Commanding Strategic one on the

N. W. Frontier of China. Longman's
Gazetteer of the world describes it as the head
quarters of the Chinese Government in Turkestan
320 Miles S. E of Kulja. - ~~Encyclopedia~~ Encyclopedia
Britannica gives the position of it as
43.27 N. - 88.28 E. and it is shown
on this Atlas at that place. In the translation
of the Tarikh i Rashidi by Mr Elias and
E. D. Ross it is described thus. Urumtsi
(Bishbalik) 87.50 - 43.50 Site on
or near that of the old City Bishbalik i.e
Biz-Shi-ba-li in the country Shi-ba-li.
It is shown also in the map in that Book.
Yule in his Marco Polo also mentions it as
the ancient Bishbalik. ~~W. Gr~~ The
Middle Kingdom by Williams page 214 has -
"Urumtsi, or Dih-hwa chau / the Bish-balik
of the Uigours, in Lat. 43° 48' N Long 89° E,
is the western most department of Kansuh -
Russell says it is a mint in the extreme N. W
of the province of Kansu called by the

Chinese Ti-hua-chou.

The Lou-tubing of Kashghar mistaken with Arabic Charachi are equally ludicrous. I have not been able to find an explanation for the Chinese mint names Ti Shih and Ti Tao.

I have juggled over the rubbing of the small piece with doubtful & incomplete Arabic legend but cannot make out what legend the Lilli are as part of they suggest خان علی - but I think I had not it figured somewhere that I cannot find the reference. It is good arabic lettering like that on the Kashgar Musalman or Khwarazm coins of 50 years or so ago.

The large 100 cash pieces are all alike to the Arabic legends are very corrupt than on the small pieces. Akcha is I believe rightly spelt اقچه not چه and perhaps this is the unintelligible lettering on the coins. Kashgar is spelt قشقر not قشر and perhaps the initial letter was meant for

for قشقر which they may be as

well as 5 the cross number being misplaced 6 instead of 5 – I have worried over the one marked by you Kashgar? and now almost give it up I cannot make out that either the Manchu or Dunki legend can be so read – the initial is I think 'S' or 'Sh' in Nimrod's Ute that for instance on the Sucheou coins ᠰᡠᡴᡠ No. 1139 and 1143 of Stewart Lockhart's Currency of the Far East or 180 of Bushell the Chinese attributes it to Chiang Su instead of Sucheou – and as the initial in the Dunki may be 'Sh.' I will however if you please keep the rubbing of the coin with the Chinese on one side and Arabic on the other for a little time longer in hopes of some learned Dane saying 'this' for a good reason I can keep them as I am sure and will return you two specimens of the Coins themselves or duplicate rubbings, if you have please send them to me again, I shall value them. I see the rubbings have a Japanese Stamp or Endorsement upon them, did you get them from China Japan?

Yours truly

Thos. J. Kingsmill